

straight line from Mt. Wilson, but the animal may have got them from Mt. Wilson.

The chipmunks and squirrels eat hundreds of the beetles. They must go out in the rain to dig them from their holes.

TWO NEW CYNIPIDÆ.

BY WILLIAM BEUTENMÜLLER, New York.

Cynips weldi sp. nov.

Female: Head black, surface microscopically crackled with numerous large, deep punctures and covered with whitish hairs. *Antennæ* 14-jointed, clavate and pubescent. *Thorax* black, somewhat shining, surface microscopically crackled with numerous large, pit-like punctures and rather densely covered with whitish hairs. Parapsidal grooves continuous, broadest at the scutellum and very fine forwardly. They are widely separated at the scutellum and curved inwardly before they reach the collar. Median groove wanting, only very slightly indicated at the scutellum. Anterior parallel lines very fine and scarcely extending to the middle of the pronotum. Lateral grooves rather long, running well forward to beyond the middle of the thorax. *Pleura* rugoso-punctate, opaque. *Scutellum* black, finely rugose with pit-like punctures, basal fovea large, deep and shining. *Abdomen* black or piceous, glossy with dense whitish hairs at the sides. *Legs* black or piceous, with whitish hairs, femora with large punctures. *Wings* hyaline, radial area closed. Cubitus faint and not continuous. Areolet large. *Length* 3-4 mm.

Gall: On the underside of the petiole of the leaf of white oak (*Quercus alba*) at the junction of the leaf blade, July to October. A rounded ball-like cluster of bright red or brownish galls closely pressed together and out of shape. The individual gall is rounded or tuberculated on the summit, flattened at the sides and pointed at the place of attachment. It is solid when fresh with a single barely visible larval chamber in the center. Late in September and in October the galls become detached, drop to the ground and the larvæ continue to feed therein. The gall gradually changes its shape and becomes subtriangular or polyhedral and may be taken for that of another species. The outer shell becomes thin, soft, darker in color, and the inner part is eaten away until only a hard and woody shell remains. Diameter of clusters 8-20 mm. Individual galls 5-10 mm.

Ithaca, New York (J. C. Bradley); Glencoe, Illinois (Lewis H. Weld); Boston, Mass. (Cora H. Clarke); New York and New Jersey (W. B.).

The late Miss Cora H. Clarke sent me a lot of the galls of this species collected late in September, 1914, which did not produce adults before March (indoor), 1916, and Mr. Weld has had adults issue the second, third and fourth years. It is allied to *C. nigrescens*.

***Neuroterus pacificus* sp. nov.**

Neuroterus batatus FULLAWAY, Ann. Ent. Soc. Am., Vol. IV, 1911, p. 334.

The species described by David T. Fullaway as *Neuroterus batatus* Fitch from California on *Quercus lobata* is not this species and I propose for it the name *Neuroterus pacificus*. Dr. Isabel McCracken kindly sent me some of Fullaway's material as well as some collected by herself and Miss Dorothy B. Egbert. The galls occur on *Quercus lobata*, *Q. kelloggi* and *Q. douglasi*. The species is double brooded and the early summer galls are on the under sides of the leaves and the late summer galls are hard, woody swellings on the terminal twigs, containing numerous long, oval larval cells imbedded in the soft spongy interior of the gall.

**NOTES ON SOME CICADELLINÆ IN THE UNITED STATES
NATIONAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

BY CHRIS. E. OLSEN, Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.

Through the kindness of Mr. Edmund H. Gibson, the writer has had the privilege of examining a miscellaneous lot of *Cicadellinæ* from the collection of the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C. Among this material were many interesting captures, with records worthy of mention, some for their corroboration of rare records, others for extension of the present known range of distribution, still others because of their taxonomical notes and a few on account of notes on habits. There is at the least one addition to the list of North American species north of Mexico. Much of the material is from the Uhler Collection, a good deal came from the Fitch Collection, the rest are from various sources.

Kolla geometrica (Signoret). A specimen bearing the label "Forest Gln. Md. VIII. 14. 15., O. Heidemann." This is a rather